

## U.S. Envoy Stone Holds Talks With Salvadoran Rebel Chief

By William D. Montalbano

*Los Angeles Times Service*  
SAN SALVADOR — Richard Stone, the U.S. special envoy to Central America, has met for the first time with a key leader of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement.

The meeting Sunday followed weeks of maneuvering and frustra-

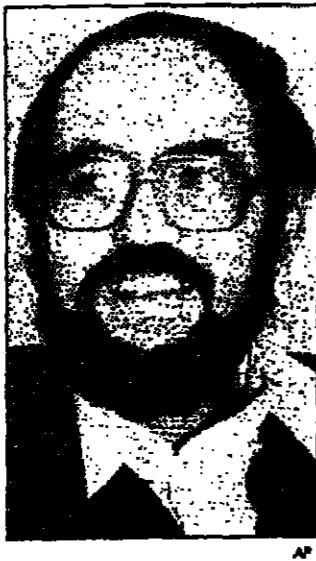
"The ice has been broken," said Mr. Betancur, who engineered the meeting at his office in Bogotá. Mr. Betancur said Mr. Stone and no sides talked for two hours on Sunday with Rubén Zamora, the No. 2 leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the political arm of the five Marxist-led guerrilla groups fighting govern-

The meeting was significant because it represented the first suggestion of possible political accommodation between opponents in a civil war that has claimed an estimated 40,000 lives in less than four years.

Mr. Stone's assignment is to encourage participation by the left in national elections, which will probably be held here in March 1984.

Mr. Stone arrived in San Salvador at nightfall Sunday to brief the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, and other Salvadoran leaders in his session with Mr. Zamora.

Two and a half hours later, Mr. Stone was aboard a U.S. govern-



Rubén Zamora

ment jet on the way back to Bogotá. He said he would meet there by two days. Reports from Bogotá on Sunday night said Mr. Ugo had formulated a written proposal for negotiations that Mr. Betancur forwarded to Mr. Stone and to the Salvadorans.

By one unconfirmed report, Mr. Ugo's plan calls for direct negotiations between his organization and the Salvadoran government.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Congressional supporter of administration policy in Central America, said \$30 million would be inadequate to stem the movement of arms.

"It's going to cost considerably more, and I'm talking about hundreds of millions of dollars," Mr. Michel said.

He added: "I don't intend to back away from that position because they again, that says something."

The House approved legislation Thursday that would replace covert support for the anti-Sandinist rebels with \$30 million of open aid to friendly nations to help stop allied shipments of arms to leftist anti-government forces in El Salvador.

Mr. Michel, who has been a chief

advocate in El Salvador to be raised from 55 to 125. President Ronald Reagan has said the request has not reached his desk.

Asked what he would do if the administration moved to more than double the number of advisers, Mr. Michel said: "Well, I have problems with that."

Covert aid "has been fairly successful," Mr. Michel said, "and I would rather use indigenous forces than to do some of our bidding, rather than having the prospect of American troops actually engaged."

in Portland, Maine, Vice President George Bush asked U.S. government for support on the administration's Central American policies.

Mr. Michel, who has been a chief



Richard B. Stone, the special U.S. envoy, made a brief visit to San Salvador on Sunday night to report to government leaders on his talks with a rebel leader, Rubén Zamora.

## Republican Leader Opposes Reagan on Advisers for Salvador

By John Wilke

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, said Sunday that he favored holding the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador at 55 and indicated that he would oppose an increase if the Reagan administration moved in that direction.

Referring to the administration's self-imposed ceiling of 55 advisers, Mr. Michel, a Republican of Illinois, said: "My view is to hold that number at that level, and I have made it quite clear to the administration."

Administration sources said last week that the Pentagon has proposed to the White House that the ceiling on the number of military

advisers in El Salvador be raised from 55 to 125. President Ronald Reagan has said the request has not reached his desk.

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STREET MARKET — With food supplies scarce and prices spiraling in Sri Lanka, a fish vendor set up shop in a street beside a burned-out building. Story, Page 2.

## Zimbabwe Limits Foreign Journalists

By Jay Ross

*Washington Post Service*

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe government barred foreign correspondents based in South Africa from reporting in the country Monday in a move that is likely to have far-reaching impact on coverage of southern Africa.

The prohibition, one of a series of actions aimed at Western reporters in recent months, was announced one day after six South African governments agreed to such a ban as part of an "offensive" against what they called South Africa's "empire" of "systematic disinformation."

For the time being, reporters for South African media are not affected, but the spokesman, Justin Nyoka, said the policy would even-

ually prevent entry into the six so-called front-line nations — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania and Botswana — by more than 100 Western correspondents who cover southern Africa from Johannesburg. Locally based correspondents reporting to bureaus in South Africa were also banned.

"We want a total information disengagement from South Africa," a Zimbabwean government spokesman said. The policy, he added, will be applied "very, very firmly" and immediately.

The ban will especially affect television coverage because the three major U.S. and British networks have no correspondents in black Africa, relying for coverage on crews from Johannesburg.

Three persons from the British Broadcasting Corp., the only South African-based journalists currently in the country, was told to leave as soon as possible after being refused credentials to work.

The action means that the media

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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## Syria Again Challenges U.S. Mideast Mediation

By Loren Jenkins

*Washington Post Service*

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria blasted U.S. mediation efforts in the Middle East on Monday as President Ronald Reagan's new special negotiator, Robert C. McFarlane, began a swing through the region's capitals in search of ways to break the deadlock over foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

With Mr. McFarlane spending his first day in the region in talks with Lebanese government leaders in Beirut, the Syrian president reiterated his opposition to all previous U.S. peace plans and proposals for the area, from Camp David to the recently negotiated Israeli-Lebanon accord. Mr. Assad also challenged the fairness of any U.S. mediation in the light of Washington's close political and military ties to Israel.

The president's remarks, in a speech marking Syria's armed forces day Monday, reinforced pessimism among foreign and Arab analysts in Damascus over the prospects for Mr. McFarlane's mission to try to breathe new life into the stalled U.S. peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East.

"How could the U.S. be a fair mediator between any Arab party and Israel when she has been encouraging and fully backing Israel's continuous aggression against the Arabs?" Mr. Assad asked rhetorically.

Through the state of disorder deliberately created by the U.S. in the Arab area, the U.S. has claimed itself as a mediator and arbiter not only between the Arabs and Israel but between the Arabs themselves to a new massacre."

A Syrian government spokesman responded to Mr. Arafat's verbal attack by accusing him of being a "liar" and a "blackmails."

"Any lies and falsehoods that emanate from an insignificant man like Yasser Arafat cannot harm Syria's great stance," said the Syrian spokesman in a statement carried by the Syrian news agency.

Mr. Arafat has summoned a meeting of the PLO's Central Council for Wednesday at his Tunis headquarters to discuss the Palestinian crisis. The 81-member Central Council is in charge of making PLO policy when the organization's parliament, the National Council, is in recess.

"This mediation cannot be accepted unless we accept that the enemy can be a fair judge," Mr. Assad continued. "This is only accepted by those who give themselves up to the United States — something Mr. Assad made clear but never did."

Mr. Assad strongly reiterated his opposition to the U.S.-brokered Israeli-Lebanese agreement that Mr. McFarlane is seeking to get the Syrian government to accept.

The president's speech seemed to dampen whatever optimism there might have been in Washington after Syria agreed to see Mr. McFarlane on his six-nation tour of the area. Last May, the Syrian government refused to have any further dealings with Philip C. Habib, Mr. McFarlane's predecessor.

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## Singapore Is Feeling the Effects of the Worldwide Oil Tailspin

By Bob Secter  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

SINGAPORE — Wayne Ward, one of the hard-drinking, free-spending Texans who have ruled the oil rigs of the South China Sea, is saddling up and heading on to another exotic place — Houston.

Mr. Ward, 34, has been overseas for nine years, splitting his time between two-week stints of monk-like seclusion on male-only drilling platforms in the Middle East and Far East and two weeks of carousing and womanizing ashore.

Now the veteran "oily's" life as a well-paid gypsy has come to a temporary halt. The worldwide oil glut, high living costs and new nationalistic work rules imposed by Indonesia, the region's biggest oil producer, have made Mr. Ward's job expendable, along with those of many other expatriate American oilmen.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Ward was laid off. "I don't know what I'm going to do, exactly," the Houston native said the other day. "I guess I'll go home and goof off until I grow up."

The global tailspin in the oil industry has finally caught up with

Houston East, as this island city-state of 2.5 million people has been nicknamed. Singapore has no oil reserves itself but, through shrewd economic planning and a prime location near the oil fields of neighboring countries, it has emerged as the headquarters of the East Asian oil industry.

Despite its size, Singapore is the world's No. 3 oil refiner and No. 2 producer of rigs. It has also become regional home to hundreds of companies involved in exploration and drilling operations.

For the past decade, the petroleum industry here like Singapore itself, has boomed. But in recent months that has started to change.

"The first year I joined this company I hired 100 guys," said the personnel manager of an American company that provides technical assistance to oil operators. "All I had to worry about was getting good people and keeping them happy and working. Now it's a matter of cutting costs wherever you can. Now I have to release guys with a lot of experience."

There is no trade organization or government body that keeps industry employment figures, but signs

of a downturn are evident. For the first time, at least 20 offshore oil rigs are moored off the island, idle and rusting.

Royal Dutch/Shell, the British-Dutch group that runs the biggest of Singapore's five major refining operations, has announced plans to mothball half its plant. One high-level executive said recently that Singapore's refinery industry could be running at half of capacity by next year.

In the bars and restaurants catering to the petroleum crowd, the industry's troubles are obvious. At the Jockey Pub, for example, a popular hangout in the middle of the Orchard Road shopping belt, lunchtime table space was at a premium only a few months ago for oilmen downing thick slabs of roast meat with several beers. Now, at noon, most seats in the house are

empty. Refining a drop in the number of oil workers, trustees at the Singapore American School, the biggest and most prestigious private school for foreign children, have relaxed previously rigid standards that required all students to be fluent in English before they could enroll.

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of oil workers, trustees at the Singapore American School, the biggest and most prestigious private school for foreign children, have relaxed previously rigid standards that required all students to be fluent in English before they could enroll.

While the oil glut is partly to blame for the industry's setbacks here, industry analysts point to two events involving Indonesia as bearing much responsibility for the current disruption.

In the past, Indonesia, the region's No. 1 oil producer, sent much of its crude to Singapore to be refined. But refinery expansion projects in Indonesia have begun operations, resulting in a loss of business here. In 1982, Pertamina, the Indonesian national oil company,

the Indonesian national oil company, refined an average of about 200,000 barrels a day in Singapore, industry sources said. For the first half of this year, the figure reportedly dropped to 60,000 to 70,000 barrels a day.

Also, early this year, Indonesia

began for the first time to enforce long-standing rules requiring that the more highly skilled technical positions on oil rigs be filled by native workers.

Of the 100 workers on an average-size rig at any one time, approximately 30 — generally those with the most sophisticated skills — in the past would have been expatriates. That number now rarely exceeds 10 or 20. Additional reg-

ulations scheduled to take effect next year should reduce further the number of non-Indonesians.

Editors at Petroleum, a local trade magazine, say that their index of regional companies providing services such as renting and repairing rigs and hiring crews for them, has grown by about 20 percent in the past year. The increased competition has led many of the once-fair companies to look for ways to trim costs.

The heaviest burden of those cutbacks has fallen on American workers who make the most money and get the best fringe benefits.

A typical American rig engineer might make more than \$3,000 a month in base pay, and his fringe benefits — for rent, transportation, schooling and medical care — might double or triple that amount, said an executive of a major service company, who asked that neither his name nor his company's be used.

In the past, engineers like Mr. Ward would normally work two weeks and then be flown to Singapore or some other city in the region for two weeks off.

Lately several large oil-related

companies have changed the routine. Increasingly, workers are spending a month on the job and then being flown to the United States, Europe, Australia or wherever they come from rather than being subsidized at Singapore's high prices.

The cost of living in Singapore has become the chief complaint of the expatriate community. Cameras, watches and other consumer goods once considered great bargains now cost more expensive now in the United States.

The American personnel manager, who also requested anonymity, said his company has calculated food costs in Singapore at more than 50 percent higher than those in the United States.

But possibly the biggest complaint concerns the price of alcohol. A beer at the cheapest of night-spots costs more than \$2.50, and more than twice as much at many places.

"In Houston, I can drink beer all night for \$25, but here it costs me \$100 to \$125 to get blitzed," said John Barrau, a rig hand who was having a night on the town.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### NATO Allies Briefed on Arms Talks

BRUSSELS (AP) — The United States briefed its NATO allies Monday on the state of the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union. The allies called on the Soviet Union to "make a constructive effort to reach an agreement" and said they were pleased with the U.S. proposals for an accord.

No details were revealed on the allied discussions, which were held on the eve of the conclusion of the fourth round of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.

A U.S. official said that Edward L. Rowley, the chief U.S. negotiator at Geneva, had met for two hours with NATO ambassadors at the alliance headquarters. "There was an intensive and useful exchange of views," the NATO officials said in a statement.

### Iran Aide Restates Stand on Gulf War

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran said Monday that his country would fight on against Iraq in the Gulf war until Baghdad accepted three Iranian peace conditions.

In an interview on the third day of an Iranian offensive, Mr. Velayati said that the conditions were the complete Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory, the payment by Baghdad of war damages and the punishment of Iraq for invading Iran. As a first stage, he said, Iran is demanding that Iraq simply accept the conditions; the details of their implementation would be handled later, he said.

"At present, the most important issue is the declaration of acceptance of the Iranian conditions by Iraq. This is the basic thing and the other issues we shall go into later," he said. But Mr. Velayati added that Iran had seen no sign that Iraq was moving toward accepting the Iranian terms. Iran's latest drive was launched Saturday on the central sector of the battlefield.

### 7 South Asian Nations Form Group

NEW DELHI (AP) — Foreign ministers of seven South Asian nations launched on Monday an organization for regional cooperation that they hope will strengthen their ties.

The Indian external affairs minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, elected as chairman of the Organization for South Asia Regional Cooperation, said that it would seek to "increase mutual cooperation and to enhance the prospects for progress and prosperity in South Asia."

The foreign ministers of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives vowed their determination to make the new group work. The foreign ministers will end their meeting Tuesday by issuing a communiqué to announce formally the formation of the regional organization.

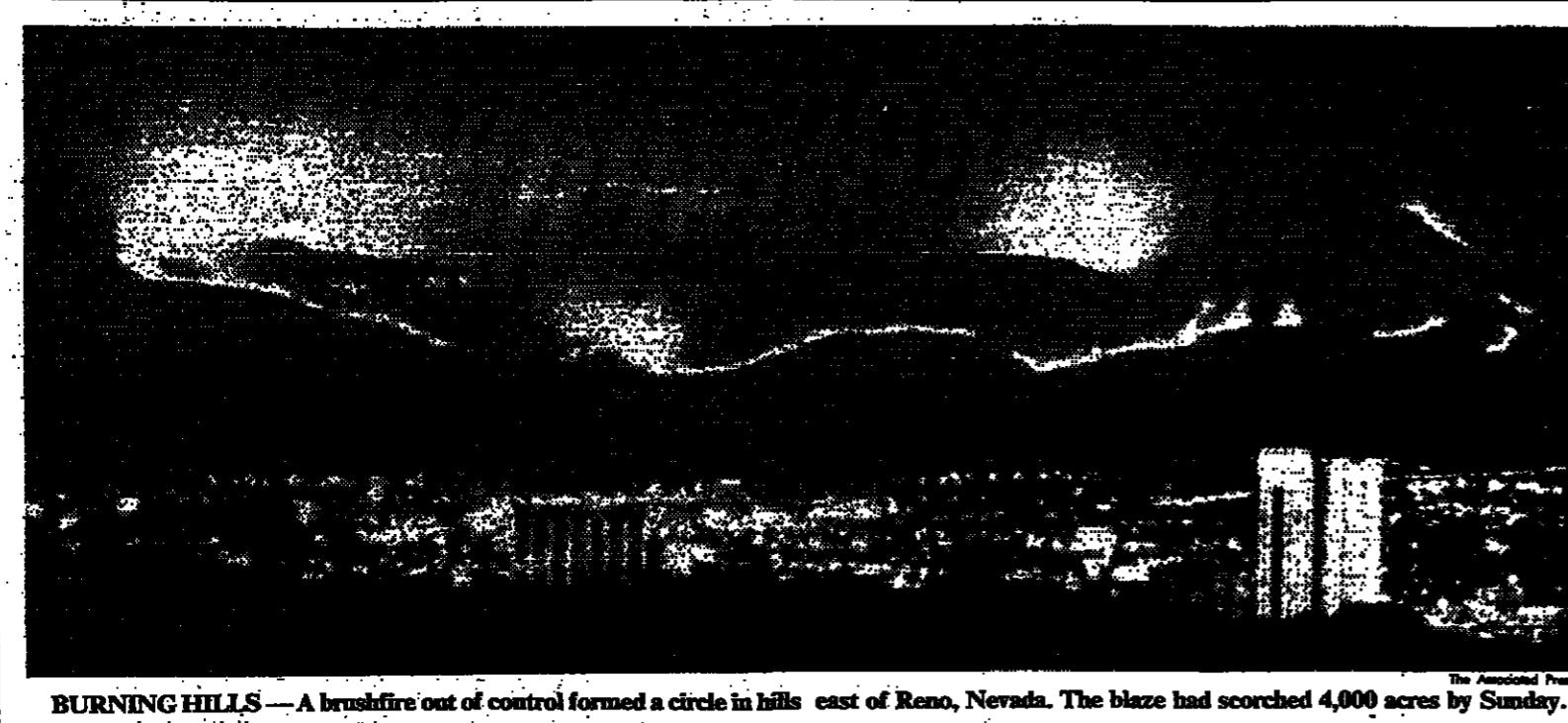
### Walesa Vows Talks With Union Chiefs

WARSAW (AP) — Lech Walesa, who ended a monthlong vacation Monday to return to work at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, renewed his pledge to meet with the Solidarity union's underground leadership.

Mr. Walesa, however, declined to reveal the strategy Solidarity plans to follow with the lifting of martial law July 22, or to disclose how the union plans to mark the third anniversary of its formation, Aug. 31. He also declined to disclose his plans to meet with the union's fugitive, five-man "temporary coordinating commission" but told an American television news crew: "Of course I will meet them. That is my duty."

#### New Fighting Reported

Chad



BURNING HILLS — A brushfire out of control formed a circle in hills east of Reno, Nevada. The blaze had scorched 4,000 acres by Sunday.

## Reagan Defends Civil Rights Record In an Address Before U.S. Lawyers

United Press International

ATLANTA — President Ronald Reagan, speaking Monday before the American Bar Association, defended his approach to civil rights and said his unshakable commitment was to establish "an agenda for opportunity" for all.

Mr. Reagan used the speech to define his administration's legal and moral approach to equal rights, which has become the subject of political debate.

"I reaffirm today our unshakable

commitment to eliminate discrimination against blacks, women, the handicapped and other minorities," Mr. Reagan said in remarks prepared for delivery to the 105th annual meeting of U.S. lawyers.

"This is not just our legal commitment, it is also our moral commitment."

The speech, revised several times in the last two weeks, was aimed at a problem that has dogged the president since January 1981 — a widespread perception he is insensitive

to the quest for equality by women and minorities.

"We are determined to build an agenda for opportunity on three pillars: excellence, equality and economic growth," Mr. Reagan said. "This must be an agenda that opens the gates of freedom so all people can go as far as their God-given talents will take them."

The centerpiece of this effort, Mr. Reagan said, is economic recovery that offers "the best hope for all who strive to pull themselves up."

Denouncing those who specialize in "partisan rhetoric and the politics of accusation," Mr. Reagan said an objective review of his record will show "much has and is being done to assure that every woman has an equal opportunity to achieve the American dream."

Mr. Reagan also urged the lawyers to support his three controversial nominees to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, rejecting charges that the choices represent an effort to politicize the panel.

Noting that the nominees — Morris B. Abram, John H. Bumel and Robert H. Deströ — are under fire in the Senate, which must confirm them, Mr. Reagan said: "My nominating them supposedly compromises the independence of the commission. Forgive me, but that's hogwash."

Mr. Reagan said the last three Democratic presidents all sought to appoint commissioners who reflected their views, and he suggested the attacks on his nominees are little more than partisan bickering.

The nominees, all Democrats, are committed activists for genuine civil and human rights, wise and courageous citizens, and I think they deserve your support," he said.

"So high tech is no salvation for blacks, and it is no salvation for whites, either," he continued. "If America loses its industrial base, many of those high-tech information jobs must ultimately go down the drain."

He added, "Our economy is based on mass consumerism, on the premise that most people work, earn and spend. But if they are not working or if they aren't earning enough, who will buy those goods? Robert don't buy autos. And the producers of imported goods spend their money at home, not in the U.S."

The conference, which ends Wednesday, is to include a number of speeches and forums, including one on civil rights enforcement. Among its panels are Mary Berry, a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights; William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general and head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division; and Clarence Thomas, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

## College Students in U.S. Face a 10% Rise in Fees

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The cost of college education in the United States will rise an average of 10 percent this fall, nearly three times the rate of inflation, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the most expensive college, with annual fees of more than \$15,000, according to a survey by the College Board.

Students attending public colleges or universities will pay an average of 7 percent more than they did in the 1982-83 school year, or \$4,721, the survey said. Students enrolled in private colleges can expect to pay an average of 11 percent more, or \$8,440.

MIT will cost \$15,130, up from \$13,500 last year. The other schools among the 10 most expensive are Bennington College, \$14,910; Harvard-Radcliffe, \$14,700; Yale, \$14,500; Princeton, \$14,445; Brown, \$14,145; Sarah Lawrence, \$14,105; Dartmouth, \$14,093; Stanford, \$14,039; and Columbia, \$13,820.

Students attending two-year public colleges will pay an estimated 8 percent more this September, or an average of \$3,400.

The costs, calculated in the annual College Board survey, include tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, transportation and personal expenses.

## U.S. Continues Cutbacks At Education Agency

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has sharply reduced the size of the Department of Education in the past two years and is now planning to cut back government programs that promote school desegregation and educational opportunities for women, according to department officials and agency documents.

The personnel reductions are being planned as President Ronald Reagan emphasizes his commitment to education and civil rights and his support for policies helping women.

Administration officials said the strength of their commitment to high-quality education should not be measured by the size of the department or its budget, however.

In recent months, as education emerged as a campaign issue, Mr. Reagan has backed away from his pledge to abolish the Education Department, which was created in 1979 with the support of President Jimmy Carter. Since Mr. Reagan took office, however, the department has experienced a net loss of 1,900 employees, or 25 percent of its staff, mainly as a result of attrition and a hiring freeze.

In addition, department officials intend to reduce the agency's current staff to 5,259 from 5,540 in order to meet personnel ceilings set by the Office of Management and Budget.

Charles L. Heatherly, deputy undersecretary for management, in a memorandum to Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell, concluded that even the present size of the department's staff was not justified by its workload.

Dr. Lawrence F. Davenport, assistant secretary for elementary

and secondary education, said that under the reorganization plan, 84 of the 354 positions in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education would be abolished. He said the changes would make the programs more efficient.

However, Dr. Leslie R. Wolfe, director of the Women's Educational Equity Act program in the department, said the cutbacks would leave her with "such a skeleton crew that we really could not perform our duties." Her office helps schools develop curriculum materials to counteract bias against women, encourages young women to enter fields dominated by men and helps older women re-enter the labor force.

The cutbacks and reorganization will also affect the offices that supervise migrant education programs, Indian education, vocational and adult education, and civil rights training programs.

Under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the department provides money and technical assistance to state education agencies to help them desegregate public schools.

In addition, Mr. Heatherly said that employees who work on the collection of student loans would have their full-time jobs converted to half-time. The cutback will affect 382 employees who will work half-weeks for half-pay while the department increases its use of private contractors to collect debts.

Representatives Theodore S. Weiss of New York and George Miller of California and Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, all Democrats, criticized the cutbacks. Mr. Miller and Mr. Dodd said that by reorganizing the department, Mr. Reagan was trying to achieve administratively what he could not achieve through legislation.

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## French Intellectuals and the Left: The Passion Cools

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — It says a lot about France that the main topic of political conversation right now is what appears to be an ideological partition of the ways for the Socialist government and leftist intellectuals.

The past week has seen great chunks of newsprint devoted to such matters as the failure of any reputable writer to publish a book in support of President François Mitterrand's two-year-old Socialist government and the removal of street signs commemorating the leftist Chilean leader, Salvador Allende.

Writers, journalists, philosophers and presidential advisers have been pressed to give their opinion on what the presidential spokesman, Max Gallo, described

as "an ideological victory" of the right.

Thanks to France's literary and cultural traditions, intellectuals hold a special moral position. Because of their concentration in Paris, with its dominating hold on all aspects of French life, they have been a major influence on public opinion.

Until recently, it was assumed that the French intelligentsia was predominantly leftist in outlook. Great causes have been leftist: the Dreyfus affair at the turn of the century, when a Jewish Army officer was unjustly convicted of treason. Leon Blum's Popular Front government of the late 1930s and the great intellectual ferment produced by the 1968 student uprising.

What is surprising now is that the apparent disaffection of the intellectuals should happen under a Socialist administration that has

gone to much greater lengths to pamper the intelligentsia than any of its rightist predecessors.

As a voracious reader and the author of several books, Mr. Mitterrand is himself a French intellectual of the old school. He is known to enjoy the company of writers and sociologists. But to judge by the latest debate, French writers and philosophers value the principle of intellectual independence above political commitment.

"It's obviously become a little less chic than before to be left-wing," said Régis Debray, the one-time revolutionary who fought alongside Che Guevara in Bolivia and now serves as an adviser to Mr. Mitterrand on international relations. Earlier this year, Mr. Debray angered fellow writers by accusing the host of the popular literary television show, "Apostrophes," Bernard Pivot, of acting like a dictator.

Among the reasons Mr. Gallo suggested for the decline in leftist intellectual commitment was disillusionment with the Communist Party, which belongs to Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist-led coalition, the Paris Left Bank to start churning out some vigorous leftist thought again.

At stake, Mr. Gallo wrote grandly, was not merely "the future success of the political left — but the very destiny of France."

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Much of the debate over the place of intellectuals in French life has been conducted in the newspaper *Le Monde* in a series opened by Mr. Gallo, a novelist and one of the few intellectuals to pin his colors unequivocally to this politics.

Bemoaning the "crumbling" of the intellectual left and the importation of Reaganite ideas from across the Atlantic, he called on the occupants of literary salons on the Paris Left Bank to start churning

out some vigorous leftist thought again.

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economic recession and political stability left over from the 1968 student revolution.

Many participants in the 1968 upheavals, he noted, decided to make their careers in journalism or business rather than politics.

One of the paradoxical effects of

1968 was the liberation of many leftist intellectuals from their ideological preconceptions. This trend was strengthened by growing public discussion of repression in the Soviet Union and an outcry over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the imposition of martial law in Poland.

One of the so-called "new philosophers" who made a splash as anti-establishment intellectuals in the late 1970s, Bernard-Henri Levy, told *Le Monde* that the "history of a certain type of commitment, a history that began with the Dreyfus affair," had ended.

A writer, Alain Finkielkraut, recalled being embarrassed by the "collective hysteria" of the crowds in the Place de la Bastille when Mr. Mitterrand was elected president in May 1981. What upset him was the singing of the Communist "Internationale."

"Practically all intellectuals have become fierce anti-communists," said a philosopher, François George. "As long as the government is proxy to the Communist Party, its actions will remain misunderstood."

To this visceral anti-communism must be added a disappointment with the performance of the Socialist government during its two years in office. Many potential supporters among the intellectuals have been frightened away by the successive policy turns.

The pragmatists were upset by the ill-fated experiment in economic expansion at the beginning of Mr. Mitterrand's presidency, while the doctrinaire leftist find the conventional economic austerity measures hard to swallow.

Several leftist intellectuals, including the writer, Simone de Beauvoir, and philosopher, Michel Foucault, refused to respond to *Le Monde*'s questions at all. Mr. Foucault is said to have refused repeated offers to become cultural counselor at the French Embassy in Washington.

Along with that came a court ruling that further strengthened the developers' hand.

Often, when contractors and local residents find themselves deadlocked over what would

constitute fair compensation for lost sunshine, they turn to local government officials for mediation.

If the plan is carried out, builders would get the lift they want, but some Tokyo people are already worrying that any boost for the industry will inevitably come at the expense of their own sunlight.

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electric stoves. Since skies tend

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critical for keeping the houses warm.

## Japanese Battle for a Patch of Sun

New Rules Allow Developers More Leeway to Block Rays

By Clyde Haberman  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — In the Land of the Rising Sun, sunshine has taken a bit of a beating in recent days. It has more to do with government policies than with the rainy season, however.

Japanese cities during the last decade have passed all sorts of ordinances seeking to guarantee residents a minimum amount of sunshine each day in their houses and apartments. With tall buildings jutting through the once-flat urban landscape, feelings run high that light and heat are a city dweller's right and not a privilege that can be swept away by a developer.

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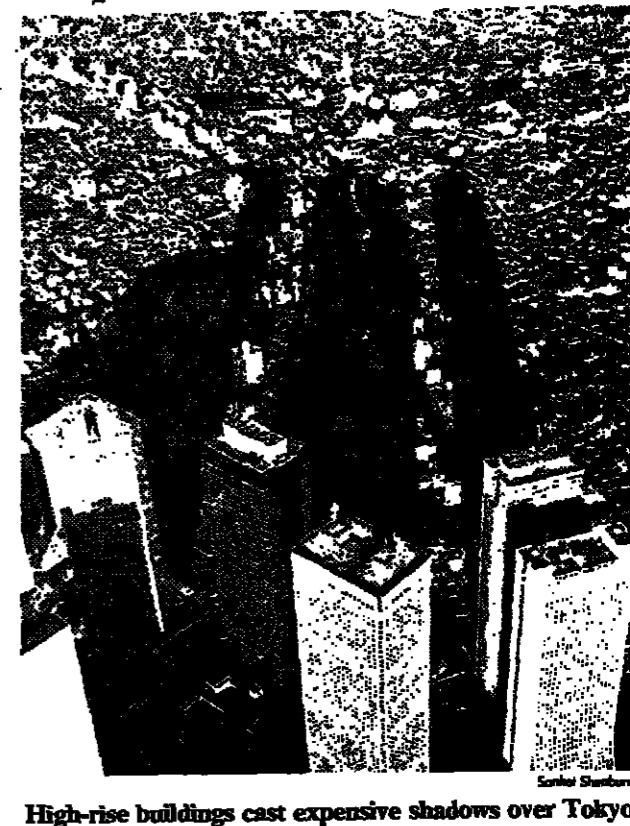
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High-rise buildings cast expansive shadows over Tokyo.

\$50,000 for allowing a sunshine case to drag on for months.

In the way of bureaucracies, officials are now skittish about getting involved in these matters, probably to the advantage of the real-estate people. One builder of apartment houses, which are known graciously, if inaccurately, as "mansions," said, "We are seeing surprisingly favorable opinions from us at the negotiation table with residents."

Kazuo Tanabe, who handles the issue for the Tokyo government, said: "Even scholars can't give us a clear answer as to why the Japanese value sunshine so much. But I think traditionally we have always found it especially important in winter. I don't think Westerners depend on sun as much as we do."

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So the local government has ordered to re-draft their designs.

Parents have sued builders for putting their children's schoolyard in the shade. A few years ago the Japanese National Railways had to pay \$1.2 million to people in the town of Ichikawa, east of Tokyo, because an elevated line blocked the sun. Other people have collected because new buildings set winds to swirling and created radio interference.

It is too early to tell whether the proposed easing of government restrictions on the construction industry signals truly difficult days for Tokyo's sunshine advocates. Rarely is anything done here that alters the balance of forces precipitously.

"This will require new measures to insure the quality of life," said Mr. Tanabe, indicating that there would be further dispute on the issue as summer stretches into fall.

## Howard Dietz, 86, American Writer Of Lyrics for Popular Songs, Dies

New York Times Service

Mr. Dietz became a regular supplier of lyrics for revues and musicals from 1918 through the 1930s and in the postwar years.

He collaborated with such composers as Jerome Kern, George Gershwin and Vernon Duke. But after 1929, he wrote most of his songs with Arthur Schwartz. They

collaborated on "If There Is Someone Lovelier Than You," "Moanin' Low," "Something to Remember You By" and many other standards.

In March, Mr. Dietz was honored as the first recipient of an annual Richard Rodgers award from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Amigo Petrucci

The Associated Press

ANZO, Italy — Amigo Petrucci, 60, a former mayor of Rome and longtime Christian Democratic member of Parliament, died Sunday of a heart attack.

Mr. Petrucci was mayor of Rome from 1964 to 1968 and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1972. He was re-elected to the lower house of Parliament for the fourth time in 1976.

Other deaths:

Bernard J. Ridder, 70, publisher of the Pasadena (California) Star-News and a board member of Knight-Ridder Newspapers, Friday in Pasadena.

Alfred Dodd Starbird, 71, a retired U.S. Army lieutenant general who was in charge of nuclear weapons for the Atomic Energy Commission for five years in the 1950s, Thursday in Washington.

Prince Georg-Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein, 27, in a motorcycle accident Sunday near Bückeburg, West Germany.

Matty Peters, 63, who with her two sisters sang in Harlem's famed Cotton Club in the 1940s, in Copenhagen.

## U.S. Official Says Lawyers Seek to Skirt Regulation

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, speaking at the American Bar Association convention, has denounced what he called an effort to give lawyers privileged status.

James C. Miller 34, the commission chairman, sought to head off endorsement by the association of proposed federal legislation to exempt the legal profession from antitrust and consumer-protection regulation by the commission.

"I find it curious and disturbing that all people a group of lawyers would seek special privilege above the laws that apply to everyone else," Mr. Miller said at a news conference Sunday.

But Blake Tarr, president of the Texas State Bar, which proposed the endorsement, said in an interview Sunday that the legal profession was already well regulated in most states by state bar associations acting under the authority of state courts.

"Great harm would come to the public, the consumers of legal services," Mr. Tarr said, if the commission were allowed to intervene.

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NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS OTHER THAN THOSE HOLDING BONDS OR STOCK CERTIFICATES OF THE ABOVE CORPORATIONS

Claimants holding claims in Class E (taxes) and Class I (taxes) who were entitled on or before October 24, 1982 to receive a distribution from one or more of the foregoing Debtors and have not received a distribution in satisfaction of their claims should obtain a form of release from, and execute and deliver it, not later than October 24, 1983, to: Manager-Taxes, The Penn Central Corporation, 29th Floor, 1700 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

Claimants holding claims in Class H (unsecured claims entitled to priority), Class M (general unsecured prebankruptcy claims) and Class N (general unsecured prebankruptcy claims liquidated at \$1,000 or less) who were entitled on or before October 24, 1982 to receive a distribution from one or more of the foregoing Debtors and have not received a distribution in satisfaction of their claims should obtain a form of release from, and execute and deliver it, not later than October 24, 1983, to: Proofs of Claim Office, The Penn Central Corporation, Suite 3100, 1700 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

EXCEPT AS STATED BELOW, NO DISTRIBUTION WILL BE MADE AFTER OCTOBER 24, 1983 TO CLAIMANTS ENTITLED ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 24, 1982 TO RECEIVE DISTRIBUTIONS AND WHO HAVE FAILED TO SURRENDER THEIR SECURITIES TO THE EXCHANGE AGENT ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 24, 1983, OR TO DELIVER THEIR EXECUTED RELEASES TO THE PROOFS OF CLAIM OFFICE ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 24, 1983. NO DISTRIBUTION WILL BE MADE TO ANY PERSON WHOSE SECURITIES OR RELEASE ARE RECEIVED AFTER OCTOBER 24, 1983.

The foregoing deadline of October 24, 1983 is not applicable to Claimants with claims which were not approved, acknowledged or allowed until after October 24, 1982. Such Claimants have only one year, and no longer, after the date of approval, acknowledgement or allowance of their claims to obtain, complete and deliver their executed release forms to the appropriate office stated above. Failure to observe this deadline will result in the loss of your right to receive a distribution.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you are uncertain as to the status of your claim or your rights

## ARTS / LEISURE

## Some Like Their Avocations Dangerous

By Judy Klemesrud  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Dennis Joyce is a 30-year-old utility company employee whose work consists mainly of reading meters and turning them off and on. "There is no challenge," he says of his job.

To put some excitement in his life, Joyce spends many weekends and vacations shooting the rapids in a canoe. He is one of the growing number of Americans who in recent years have turned to risky avocations such as white-water canoeing, hang gliding, sky diving, hot-air ballooning, mountain climbing and scuba diving.

These daredevils' motivations, according to psychiatrists, range from a desire to introduce challenge into a humdrum life or the need to find an outlet for aggression, to the urge to assert masculinity or to be different from the herd.

"I love it, I just love it," Joyce, who lives in New York, said of white-water canoeing, which he usually does on the Delaware River with a group of friends. "Just being out in Mother Nature, shooting the rapids and being under the stars is something that can't be beat. My wife thinks I'm crazy, but I love it."

He said he had fallen into the river several times but had never been injured while canoeing. "But I have seen some heads split open," he added, "and a fellow I know lost a set of false teeth."

People who participate in risky avocations tend to have several things in common: Most are men; they say they don't like to be thought of as thrill seekers, yet they readily acknowledge the dangers of their sports; most of them, except hang gliders, tend to regard hang gliders as a bit crazy. And almost all of them tend to speak somewhat condescendingly of tamer sports such as tennis and golf.

"Tennis, schmennis," said Steve Kauffman, 44, bill collector who began scuba diving four years ago and has made more than 300 dives. "There's just nothing happening in sports like tennis and golf. There's no challenge to them."

"In fact," he added, "most sports don't put you up against it like skin diving does. The only people who come close to it are the astronauts, because they're in a totally alien environment to them."

Kauffman said his most dangerous moment as a diver came when he was in the Florida Keys and found himself staring at a "frenzy" of 800 to 900 sharks. "I got out of there real quick."

Why do people expose themselves to danger under the guise of recreation? Dr. George Rosenfeld, as-

sociate professor of clinical psychiatry at New York University, said most men do it to affirm their masculinity.

"In Europe," Rosenfeld said, "there are lines of people waiting to get up sections of mountains and debris and garbage all over. In the arctic no one's around. There's no such thing as a guide because no one's even been there."

Although several of his friends have died on climbing expeditions, he is able to keep climbing, he said, because he has a "built-in denial of risk that's called surviving." He went on: "I have an intellectual appreciation that it's risky. But I sit in my law office and tell myself that after 20 years of climbing I'm still here. It's always the guy on your right or left, but it's never you."

George Weigel, 31, is a carpenter from Pawling, New York, who is among the 30,000 people estimated to be hang gliders. Although many risk takers generally regard hang gliding as the most dangerous hang sport of all, Weigel said he would discuss his sport with a reporter if hang gliders were to be portrayed as thrill seekers. Yet almost in the same breath he said that hang gliding "scare the living daylight out of me" and that "everything is boring compared to it."

Weigel, who has spent about 100 hours in the air, was asked if the main reward was being able to fly fastening a bolt on the right fender of a car almost forced into high-risk recreation just to justify his existence.

Dr. Ari Kiev, a clinical associate professor of psychiatry at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center who has worked with members of the U.S. Olympic bobsledding team, said: "The possibility of danger makes the risky sport something exciting, and mastering one's fear of death may be operant." He added that he did not think a death wish was involved, though he noted that people who suffered from depression might endanger themselves while participating in a risky sport "because they may not have the acuity and sharpness and motivation to keep on top of it."

Eric D. Rosenfeld, 43, a Manhattan lawyer who has been climbing mountains for 20 years, said of his sport: "You get addicted to the risk factor. It's something I kind of need as a counterpoint for the office situation, which can be quite dull. Your mind doesn't wander while you're on the side of a mountain."

Rosenfeld, an officer of the Explorers Club, said that in recent years he had been climbing uncharted mountains in the arctic — most of them so remote they do not have names — with a friend, Brian Curry, a Manhattan architect.

## Munich: An Enchanting 'Figaro' Amid Early Wagner Bathos

By Martin Bernheimer  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

MUNICH — The handsome National Theater, built by Emperor Max Joseph in 1811, twice destroyed and twice rebuilt, remains a dream house. It combines the glory of an ancient design with the glamour of well-scrubbed modernism, even 20 years after its postwar reopening.

The square in front of the theater is ripped up at the moment, but the traffic within the house moves unimpeded — elegant and would-be-elegant operatic pilgrims savoring the gastronomic splendors of the refreshment salon as well as the musical and theatrical pleasures in the 2,000-seat auditorium.

Mozart is represented at the 1983 Munich festival by an enchanting "Figaro" in a definitive production that is very, very old by local standards — it dates from the late 1960s — and by "Die Zauberflöte" and "La Clemenza di Tito." Poor Richard Strauss is represented only by a classic "Rosenkavalier," conducted by the eccentric and already legendary Carlos Kleiber, plus that awful, overblown ballet, "Legend of Joseph." In the centennial year of Wagner's death, Munich is paying special attention to his virtually unknown early operas, "Rienzi," "Das

Liebesverbot" and, in a concert performance, "Die Feen."

There is something here for everyone who can afford tickets that cost as much as \$100.

The current somethings include Puccini and Donizetti, Gluck's "Orfeo" in German translation, and Britten's "Turandot."

The "Screw," not to mention some re-enacted ballet, a brilliant, ultramodern "Wozzeck," assorted recitals and symphony concerts and the inevitable seasonal vaudeville, "Die Meistersinger."

For connoisseurs, the biggest attraction doubt, is "Rienzi" — one of those historic works everyone reads about but hardly anyone gets to see. Having at last seen "Rienzi" or a reasonable facsimile thereof, this impatient and imperfect Wagnerie must confess that it would be no personal tragedy if he were never to see it again.

Written when Wagner was 27, it sprawls in many directions, pays touching homage to Meyerbeer and bel canto, exists in bombast and patriotism (no wonder Hitler loved it), yet boasts genuine, sporadic marks of genius.

The Wagner of "Rienzi" was, alas, an undisciplined genius, a dreamer who wanted to spread his indulgent adaptation of the Bulwer-Lytton novel over two long evenings. The Munich version, edited by Wolfgang

Sawallisch, conforms to tradition by cutting more than two hours of music. It defies tradition, however, by entrusting the central role of Adriano — the passionate, frustrated, heroic lover — to a baritone rather than the mezzo-soprano Wagner intended.

The production proved more notable for intentions than achievements. Sawallisch conducted with enormous verve but with little sensitivity for the introspective possibilities in the score, and the orchestra responded with sloppy gusto. Hans Lietzau, a controversial importation from the so-called legitimate theater, reduced the quasi-action to pretty, old-fashioned stage pictures, oddly enhanced by Hans Kleber's bleakly modern sets and Frieda Pannegiani's opulent yet subduing costumes.

The cast was headed by René Kollo as the Roman tribune and papal notary of the title. He looked handsome, seemed bored, and sang sweetly when lyricism was possible and with considerable drama when it wasn't.

After the bathos of "Rienzi," Mozart's "Figaro" exerted even more enchantment than is normally the case.

The Munich cast was strong. Hermann Prey, though no longer in the finish of perky youth, repeated his aggressive, amiable, Germanic Figaro, complemented by the exqui-

## Athol Fugard: His 'Mega-Extra' Role

By Charles D. Sherman  
*International Herald Tribune*

HUKET, Thailand — Once Athol Fugard used the merchant marine to see the world. Now he visits exotic places by playing bit parts in movies.

"I'm a mega-extra," said the South African playwright, who is acclaimed not for film roles but for his stirring anti-apartheid drama, including "Boesman and Lena," "A Lesson From Aloes" and most recently "Master Harold . . . and the Boys."

Following his appearance in "Gandhi" as the South African leader General Jan Smuts, Fugard has been cast in a film recounting the escape from Cambodia by a group of Westerners after the Khmer Rouge takeover. Now being shot in Thailand, and called "Killing Field," the story is taken from the experience of a New York Times reporter, Sydney Schanberg, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his account of the episode. Fugard plays a United Nations official.

"Mega-extras get a little more money than real extras. They get a credit line, and they get to sit in the producer's air-conditioned van," said Fugard, nursing a lemonade in the soaking heat of the southern Thai monsoon season.

Acting is not new to him. He wrote, directed and took the leading role in his early productions in South Africa, out of economic necessity. Fugard came to Thailand from the United States, where "Master Harold" has been on tour. He said he found himself running into increasing political criticism from exiled South African blacks who, he said, resent having "the statement of reality in South Africa come from a white man. That's bad enough, but when the statement comes from an old-style fossilized liberal, that makes it worse."

Just before he left the United States, Yale University awarded Fugard an honorary doctorate for his contribution to the theater. He seemed most pleased that the actress Meryl Streep received one at the same time.

Fugard recently bought a country home in upstate New York; he and his wife, Sheila, a novelist, plan to split the year between South Africa and the United States. Their daughter is studying to be an actress in New York.

As for the travel he has been doing for film work, the playwright said his wife is a better tourist than he is. Seeing India and its poverty during the "Gandhi" shooting dismayed him. "It's worse than in South Africa," he said. In Thailand, he said, he was happy to see snakes get a fair shake. "Snakes are burdened by superstition in the West. Killing them is a South African pastime. In Thailand they protect the Buddha and are symbols of luck, which seems very wise."

## Herald Tribune

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## A New Soviet Cycle

The history of economic management in the Soviet Union is a history of alternating cycles of centralization and decentralization. One era brings decision-making to the top to provide Purpose, Planning and Priorities, until the troops are confused, careless and contrary. The next cycle encourages Independence and Initiative, until these produce unbearable dislocation, distortion and dissension.

It is the lot of Yuri Andropov, the new Soviet leader, to have to throw the Moscow planning machine into reverse. Its poor performance and the bleak outlook for his economy have forced him to decree looser controls over some industries, more discretion for managers, more bonuses for good performance and new forms of "profit" for successful enterprises.

These adjustments are especially difficult in the Soviet Union, where the political system is itself a theoretical contradiction called "democratic centralism." Power is concentrated at the top, but supposedly informed by and responsive to the field.

Since economic power, as Marx taught, lies at the root of most political power, it is virtually impossible to distribute economic choices without also yielding political power. And that no one has dared to try since Nikita Khrushchev was dismissed for his heresy in 1964.

Capitalist tongues are quick to click that the "free market" system, though it looks confused, saves their societies from such turmoil and inefficiency. But that overlooks the constraints — regulations, tariffs, safety nets — that democratic politics regularly imposes on Western markets.

It also ignores the similarity of communist and capitalist bureaucratic urges. The planners at the Pentagon, operating so many state monopolies, are just as error-prone as Soviet apparatchiks. And the auto moguls of Detroit are as likely to misjudge public tastes and affordable labor costs as the comrades at Gosplan.

Fortunately, democratic economies differ from even the most agile communist ones in one crucial way: The political power of their economic actors and the economic power of their politicians are normally pursued on different tracks. That practically guarantees that different bureaucracies of power — corporations, unions, political parties — are centralizing and decentralizing, coagulating and disintegrating, on different cycles. Even at its best, the Soviet circus has but one ring. Even at its worst, the American is a feast of choice.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Forward in Lebanon

An odd minuet was completed during the visit to Washington of Israel's foreign and defense ministers. The Israelis had made plain an intent to redeploy in Lebanon in order to reduce casualties and make the occupation more palatable at home, in the absence of a full withdrawal by Syria. This aroused the Americans to ensure that such a partial withdrawal would be seen merely as the first stage in the removal of all Israeli troops. So the Israelis had to disavow an intent — to redeploy and stay on permanently — that they insisted they never harbored. The Americans had to dispel the suspicion that they preferred Israel to stay in place rather than start withdrawing.

Otherwise, things are bad in Lebanon. The Lebanese, seeing the outside momentum toward a Lebanon solution fade, seem to be turning to each other with guns in hand. The effort to dislodge the Syrians, to the extent that it is not simply drifting into a flight from responsibility, is bogged down in argument over what, if anything, might lead President Hafez al-Assad to change his mind and make good on his promise to go home. The PLO power struggle continues, making it impractical and impossible for others to take an active interest in the Palestinian question; the Israelis

are using the interval to colonize further the West Bank. U.S. diplomacy has been reduced to a series of coming and going meant to show that the United States still cares about the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty.

In the circumstances, Israel's redeployment is the best thing going. Whether it will quiet the Israeli debate about the invasion and occupation of Lebanon is far from assured, since a certain level of casualties is to be expected in the south and Israel's troops will remain eyeball-to-eyeball with Syria's in the east. However, the redeployment will force upon Lebanon the cruel but necessary requirement to extend the area for which it takes direct responsibility. It appears there will be a need to expand the multinational force as Israeli troops leave the strife-ridden Chaf Mountaints south of Beirut, but the Lebanese Army will have to take over the main task of preserving order there.

The difficulties are huge. The redeeming political purpose, however, lies here: A Lebanese government that demonstrated its will and capacity to push its zone of control out from Beirut into the Chaf would unquestionably be in a better position to reclaim the other now-occupied parts of the country.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Toward Birth Control

True or false: In poor countries, more people means less food. Fewer infant deaths means bigger families. A Roman Catholic majority means no chance for birth control.

The answer in each case is false, at least not necessarily true, as was once the case.

India's food supply has outpaced a population increase of 2.2 percent a year. A dramatic improvement in infant health care in Sri Lanka has helped reduce population growth to 1.7 percent; family size diminished when the odds for survival shortened. And in predominantly Catholic Mexico, population growth has been reduced from 3 to 2.4 percent in a decade.

This encouraging news comes through the gray pages of a recent United Nations report. Although it does not justify complacency, progress in some places has been considerable. Since the late 1960s, population growth in the poorer countries has declined overall from 2.4 percent to an estimated 2 percent a year. The biggest news here is China's success in reducing its annual increase to 1.2 percent.

Even a 2-percent growth figure is very high. (The U.S. rate is well under 1 percent.) At that rate, the world's population of about 4.7 billion would double in only 35 years. But attitudes about fertility are rapidly being transformed around the world.

A decade ago, an American-inspired pro-

gram for population control was met at the United Nations with suspicion and skepticism. Catholics feared doctrinal disputes about birth control. Communists charged a capitalist plot to depopulate the Third World.

But the imperatives of urbanization and development proved to be greater, and more effective birth control techniques arrived just in time. Reducing family size is now the objective of more than 100 poor nations.

The UN Fund for Population Activities helps with methods it finds acceptable, but it blundered into unnecessary controversy by giving prizes to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and to China's family planning chief. The fund does not condone infanticide in China or forced sterilization in India — practices that those countries now officially deplore.

Most hopeful — and uncontrovertial — is the evidence that reducing infant mortality is essential for population control. That is because programs to increase the survival rate of children also provide family planning information and raise confidence that fewer children will die in the cradle.

Old myths die hard. It is simply not true that development and medical science must ignore a population explosion of the poor. The Third World is producing evidence of the contrary.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Sri Lanka's Problems

Sri Lanka is now dangerously close to all-out racial warfare, and desperate times demand desperate remedies. But some of the desperate remedies embraced by President J. R. Jayewardene can only make a tragic situation yet more appalling.

The president has decided that his immediate task is to placate the majority Sinhalese mobs, which are still rioting, burning, looting and murdering at the expense of the Tamil minority. To that end, he has effectively out-

lawed the only serious Tamil political party and has declared that all those supporting the dream of partition will lose their civil rights. Instead of throwing a protective Gandhian arm around the minority population, the president has thus, at a stroke, disenfranchised the great mass of them and turned them into a race of institutionalized second-class semi-citizens.

The danger is that the president's decisions may be seen — both by the Sinhalese mobs and the Tamil masses — as a virtual endorsement of the bloodbaths he is trying to quell.

— The Guardian (London).

### FROM OUR AUG. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Tobacco Smoke Poisoning

**NEW YORK** — It has been pointed out that tobacco smoke contains quite a large proportion of the poisonous gas carbon monoxide. It has also been shown that as the proportion of carbon monoxide is considerable, it is a question whether nicotine can be held to be responsible at all for the symptoms summed up in the words "tobacco smoke poisoning." It is obviously within bounds of probability that tobacco smoke can be very harmful on account merely of the gaseous carbon monoxide constituent. These facts call forth also an interesting reflection on the headache and drowsy and stupid feelings of the person who has been shut up in a "smoker" on the railway train.

#### 1933: Recovery Efforts Advance

**WASHINGTON** — The Roosevelt administration's gigantic recovery program is driving ahead on three fronts. The NRA estimates that 200,000 employers have signed the blanket code; the public works administration has announced that allocations under the \$3-billion program to provide employment have reached \$1.65 billion, and the farm credit administration reveals that 14,000 farmers have applied for the financing of mortgages. Meanwhile, the constitutionality of the Recovery Act was challenged when the independent milk dealers in Illinois carried out their threat and sought an injunction restraining the government from enforcing the code.

Without joining the band that insists that we must follow where science leads if we are to reap its benefits, there does seem to be a good deal of unwarranted alarm-ringing in this outcry against a rapidly advancing field of research.

The decade-long history of gene-splicing or recombinant DNA research, as it is known formally, is so full of false alarms that prudence demands that research on these new forms of life give rise to sharp differences of opinion. That was the case earlier this summer when 64 prominent clergymen, joined by several scientists, expressed alarm about the powerful life-changing techniques that seem sure to emerge from the boom in genetic-engineering research.

"We are opposed to the creation and manipulation of new forms of life," said a spokesman for the group, Bishop Paul A. Crutched, president of the Council of Bishops of the United Methodist Church. But he added that the group was not opposed to using the new science for repairing defects in individuals.

That elicited a tart rejoinder from a legal scholar who had presided over a presidential commission that spent three years looking at issues of ethics and medicine, prominent among them genetic engineering. Alexander M. Capron chided the clergymen, saying: "What there is a smoldering smudge with the fire department watching over it."

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## COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

## Major Banks and Insurance Firms Invading Financial-Futures Markets

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. said last week that it was setting up a unit in Chicago to trade futures for its own account as well as to act as broker for the general public. It was further evidence of the increasing integration of the rest of the financial-services industry with the futures markets.

Because of the increasing volatility of the money market, such institutions as Manufacturers Hanover and the other major banks that set up futures divisions earlier this year require highly liquid markets for hedging, or insuring, their loan and investment portfolios and underwriting risks.

It is a market very sensitive to changes in interest rates and related economic developments. Thus, banks have to hedge assets and liabilities against adverse price moves. Until recently, much of this hedging was done in the cash market, which is far less liquid than financial futures.

The exchanges, meanwhile, are also bracing for a flood of business from another sector. Last week, Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York signed a bill allowing insurance companies in New York to use the futures markets for hedging against the same risks that the banks are seeking to avoid: volatile and adverse moves in interest rates and related economic situations.

New York's insurance regulations are the most stringent in the United States, but other states were expected to follow suit. This means that the major banks and insurance companies could soon become the dominant factors in the financial and stock index futures and options markets. Today, private specialists and exchange floor traders provide the bulk of the volume in these markets.

But as Donald H. Layton, vice president of Manufacturers Hanover, observed last week, most major banks are constantly investing in and trading Treasury securities, tax-exempt and other fixed-income debt.

"As bankers we seek to reduce or control risk, and one of the best ways is with futures," Mr. Layton said. "Because we are investors in mortgages and other long-term loans, we cannot afford to take what is, in effect, a naked position; we must hedge our exposure or risk losses."

## Hedging in Municipal Bonds

One example of a common hedging operation, Mr. Layton said, involved an underwriting of a tax-exempt municipal-bond issue. The issue was still being distributed when market prices suddenly began falling, he recalled. "Selling short was out of the question. The issue was still in syndicate. What we did was sell short bond futures with matching maturities in order to reduce or control our risk."

"Being marked to the market prevents the accumulation of hidden losses because it immediately reveals extraordinary exposure," he went on. "Also, the futures market is often more liquid, easier to get out of than the cash market. This is important to a bank's internal asset-liability management."

## Managing Asset Liabilities

Managing such asset liabilities as deposits, loans and investments requires the ability to cover risks. This is especially true when the risk to be covered is of an "awkward maturity," such as a deposit of less than 1 year. But hedgers have access to futures in Treasury bills, notes, bonds, domestic bank certificates of deposit, Government National Mortgage Association certificates, Eurodollars and foreign exchange.

"Actually, the smaller banks have a greater need to hedge their asset liabilities," Mr. Layton said. "Many small banks don't have access to a two-year CD to fund a two-year loan. Nor do they have as easy access to the cash market in financial instruments as the major [banks] do. But they can use futures to create synthetic money-market instruments."

The large banks rarely buy financial futures to create synthetic positions because they can afford the active cash bonds or other securities needed for hedging purposes, he noted. Manufacturers Hanover plans to service the hedging needs of correspondent banks through its futures unit.

By creating its own futures-brokerage business, Mr. Layton said, his bank would not only expand its financial-services product line, but also reduce the large sums paid to outside brokers who service its hedging operations.

Commission business from individual futures traders are being counted on to reduce overhead costs of the new unit, he added.

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 1, excluding bank service charges									
	S	E	DM	F.F.	U.K.	Fr.	U.S.	DM.	U.S.
Amsterdam	2.925	4.87	111.72	17.15	1.395	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Brussels	3.25	5.07	20.055	2.95	1.395	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
London (B)	1.57	4.04	10.05	1.57	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
London (S)	1.57	4.04	12.67	2.954	1.257	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Milan	1.5715	2.88	91.31	1.57	1.254	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
New York	1.5715	2.88	1.57	1.57	1.254	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Paris	0.924	12.149	30.674	—	1.257	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Zurich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECU	0.8556	2.2853	6.848	1.2474	2.588	45.6627	1.25	1.25	1.25
1.5721	0.84685	2.28548	6.84824	1.2474	2.588	45.6627	1.25	1.25	1.25
1.57 DR	0.84687	2.28548	6.84824	1.2474	2.588	45.6627	1.25	1.25	1.25

Dollar Values									
	S	E	Per	S	Currency	Per	S	Currency	Per
U.S. 1.57	1.57	4.04	1.00	1.57	1.254	1.00	1.57	1.254	1.00
Australia 5	1.57	4.04	1.00	1.57	1.254	1.00	1.57	1.254	1.00
Belgium 5. Franc	1.575	2.57	1.00	1.575	1.257	1.00	1.575	1.257	1.00
Canada 5	1.2541	4.04	1.00	1.2541	1.07	1.00	1.2541	1.07	1.00
Denmark 5	0.924	12.149	1.00	0.924	1.257	1.00	0.924	1.257	1.00
Finland 5	0.578	8.027	1.00	0.578	1.257	1.00	0.578	1.257	1.00
Germany 5	0.578	8.027	1.00	0.578	1.257	1.00	0.578	1.257	1.00
Ireland 5	0.578	8.027	1.00	0.578	1.257	1.00	0.578	1.257	1.00
Switzerland 5	0.578	8.027	1.00	0.578	1.257	1.00	0.578	1.257	1.00
U.K. 1.257	1.257	4.04	1.00	1.257	1.07	1.00	1.257	1.07	1.00
U.S. 1.57	1.57	4.04	1.00	1.57	1.07	1.00	1.57	1.07	1.00
U.S. 1.57 DR	1.57	4.04	1.00	1.57	1.07	1.00	1.57	1.07	1.00

£ Sterling: 1.2555 Irish £

(\*) Commercial franc (\*\*) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\*\*) Units of 100 (+) Units of 1,000

ND: not quoted; N/A: not available.

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Aug. 1									
	Close	Prev.	British		Close	Prev.	British		Close
Dollar	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
10%	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
15%	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
20%	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
30-39 days	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
4-month Treasury Bills	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
6-month Treasury Bills	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
9-12 months	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
12-17 months	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
18-23 months	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
24-39 months	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57
40-49 months	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	1.57	1.57	1.25	4.04	

## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close Chg/pt

20 Ind 124.22 125.29 124.21 -0.21

20 Trn 125.27 126.24 125.21 -0.21

15 Util 120.24 120.22 120.21 -0.21

15 Inv 173.60 173.55 173.55 -0.13

Standard &amp; Poors Index

High Low Close Chg/pt

Composite 140.46 140.46 140.46 -0.01

Industrials 163.27 163.27 163.27 -0.01

Utilities 162.24 162.27 162.25 -0.01

Finance 171.25 171.25 171.25 -0.01

Transport 171.25 171.25 171.25 -0.01

## Market Summary, Aug. 1

## Market Diaries

NYSE AMEX

Close Prev.

Volume

Adv Up

Decl Down

Total

New Highs

New Lows

Year Ago

## AMEX Stock Index

High Low Close

2013 P/E

Close Prev.

AMEX Most Actives

Sales

Chg/pt

NYSE Most Actives

Sales

Chg/pt

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy Sales

Short

Composite

Industrials

Finance

Utilities

Transport

Included in the sales index

## NASDAQ Index

Buy Sales

Short

Composite

Industrials

Finance

Utilities

Transport

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low Close Chg/pt

A

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C

D

E

F

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## Reagan Is Establishing Commission On U.S. Industrial Competitiveness

By Juan Williams and Michael Schrage  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan will announce Thursday that he is establishing a National Commission on Industrial Competitiveness. The move is to counter growing pressure on the administration to expand trade protection through tariffs and quotas to protect U.S. businesses from foreign competition.

The commission, which will be headed by John A. Young, president and chief executive officer of Hewlett-Packard Co., is also seen by the administration as a high-profile alternative to calls from Democrats — particularly Democratic presidential candidates — for a national industrial policy.

In addition, White House officials said, the commission will give them added leverage in controlling the sudden increase in demands by unions for higher wages as the recession comes to an end. Administration officials fear that industry concessions to unions in the next

year could set off a new round of wage and price inflation.

"I think the whole point is that (U.S. competitiveness) worldwide lies with the private enterprises not the government," said Mr. Young. "But the federal government spends 50 percent of all money invested in research and development so it does have a role in laying down a public policy structure."

The commission's emphasis will be on high-technology, in a bid to make declining U.S. industries more competitive. High technology would be viewed as "intellectual property," to be exported only under conditions that protect U.S. companies from theft of U.S. technological innovation, particularly by Soviet bloc nations.

In addition to Mr. Young, the commission's 25 members will include Robert Anderson of Rockwell International; George Low, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Rimmer De Vries, senior vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust; Michael Porter, a professor of business at Harvard Business School, and Kipling Ha-

gopian, a venture capitalist in the "Silicon Valley" high-technology area south of San Francisco.

Mr. Young, the Hewlett-Packard executive whose Silicon Valley company is one of the world's largest exporters of computers and electronics test equipment, said the commission will focus on easing antitrust barriers to joint research and development of high technology by U.S. companies; increasing tax credits for research and development; and improving the research capacity of U.S. universities.

Mr. Young and Edwin L. Harper, assistant to the president for domestic policy and the chief proponent of the commission in the White House, said the commission will focus on improved control of the \$40 billion in research money spent annually by the government. He said that approach is preferable to adopting the Democratic idea of a national industrial policy of aiding high-technology companies with cash subsidies while increasing trade protection through tariff and quota.

"With every industry, every business, every group, the textiles com-



John A. Young

paines, the oil companies, agricultural companies, representing their interests and pleading for tariffs and quotas there is a need to show a different route to taking on foreign competition," said Mr. Harper.

Mr. Harper said: "In this country we don't cut salaries so in order to get competitive we will have to cut costs in production. That will come from a new attitude from management, the government, labor and from better use of high technology in basic industries."

### COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

#### Britain

Lloyds Bank

1st Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

#### Nippon Kokan

Year

Revenue 1,547 1,537

Net Profit 400.0 400.0

Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

7/14.50

1st Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

7/14.50

2nd Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

7/14.50

3rd Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

7/14.50

4th Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

7/14.50

1st Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

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2nd Half 1983 1982

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7/14.50

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2nd Half 1983 1982

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Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

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1st Half 1983 1982

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2nd Half 1983 1982

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Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

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1st Half 1983 1982

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Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

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2nd Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

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3rd Half 1983 1982

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Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

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1st Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24

7/14.50

2nd Half 1983 1982

Revenue \$65.8 \$65.5

Net Profit \$6.5 \$6.5

Per Share \$1.32 \$1.24







## SPORTS

The Associated Press  
Newest Hall of Famers Juan Marichal, center, with George Kell, left, and Brooks Robinson.

## 4 Inducted Into Hall of Fame

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

COOPERSTOWN, New York

Brooks Robinson and Juan Marichal were inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame Sunday in a rare kind of international fiesta that included speeches in Spanish, the singing of the Dominican Republic's national anthem and hundreds of Baltimore Oriole balloons, caps and banners.

They entered the Hall of Fame along with George Kell and Walter Alston while a crowd of 10,000 jammed the hillsides around Cooper Park in the Leatherstocking country of upstate New York. It was the largest throng here since the hall was opened 45 years ago, and it was a cheering, chanting crowd that roared for the former Oriole third baseman and the pitching master from Latin America.

There was so much fanfare in the two-hour ceremony, in fact, that it even subdued the impending crisis over the future of Bowie Kuhn, the embattled commissioner, who said simply: "This is baseball's finest hour." Only 184 people have reached the Hall of Fame, and these are four of the most popular in our time."

Kuhn stuck to the agenda and stars of the cast, pausing frequently while the massed Baltimore fans rose for numerous standing ovations. He spoke in Spanish at one point while introducing Marichal, and Marichal in return spoke for several minutes in Spanish in an unusual departure from past procedure.

Then it was Robinson's turn, and the Baltimore delegation had its best and loudest moments.

"I never saw a man," Kuhn said, "who so dominated a baseball team as Brooks Robinson dominated the 1970 World Series. A truly great Cincinnati team, the Big Red Machine, drove into a complete wall at third base."

No one owns more Gold Gloves than the 16 he earned in consecutive seasons, starting in 1960. He owns nearly every fielding record for a third baseman, including the best fielding percentage of .971 for his career.

Robinson played 2,870 games in 23 years, all for the Orioles, and also played in 18 straight All-Star Games. Like Kell, he now works as a television broadcaster for his old team. When he rose to speak, his partisans launched dozens of orange balloons into the summer sky, then cheered while the usually low-keyed Robinson replied in an emotional speech.

Next came Kell, a third baseman

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## E. German Women Set Relay Mark

BERLIN (AP) — An East German team of Silke Gladisch, Maria Koch, Ingrid Auerwald and Marlies Goehr sprinted to a women's world record of 41.53 seconds in the 400-meter relay Sunday at a track and field meet at East Berlin's Dynamo Stadium.

The women lowered by seven-hundredths of a second the record set by the East German team that won the gold medal at the 1980 Olympics.

## Stephenson Wins LPGA Open by 1

TULSA, Oklahoma (AP) — Australian-born Jan Stephenson shot a 3-over 74 at Cedar Ridge Country Club here Sunday to become only the third foreigner ever to win the U.S. Women's Open golf championship.

The Fort Worth, Texas, resident posted a 72-hole total of 6-over 290 to win by one shot over two-time champion JoAnne Carner and Pat Sheehan, the current LPGA champion. Carner, who had shot an opening-round 61, closed with a 3-under-par 68, while Sheehan finished with a 73. In third place was Party Rizzo (70/72).

The only other foreigners ever to win the open were Catherine Lacoste of France in 1967 and Fay Crocker of Uruguay in 1955.

## Cook Canada Golf Victor in Playoff

OAKVILLE, Ontario (AP) — John Cook dropped a 10-foot birdie putt on the sixth playoff hole here Sunday to beat Johnny Miller in the Canadian Open golf tournament. Cook (a closing 68) and Miller (67) each birdied the 72nd hole to complete regulation play at 277, seven shots under par.

Jack Nicklaus (a final-round 67) missed the playoff by a shot, while Andy Bean (a 62) was excluded by the margin of a two-stroke penalty for trifling play. Bean was docked Saturday after tapping in a putt with the wrong end of the putter, striking the ball with the grip. Also at 281 were David Graham (69) and Ralph Landrum (72), the third-round leader.

## Transition

## FOOTBALL

## National Football League

BUFFALO—American High Matt Vanden Boorn, 20, from a local club, has joined the Buffalo Bills, player, to Rochester of the International League.

BOSTON—Recalled Dennis Boyd, pitcher, from Pawtucket of the International League. Placed Mike Brown, pitcher, on the 30-day disabled list.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Signed Howard Carter, guard, a multi-year contract.

DETROIT—Signed Darrin McNamee, forward, to a multi-year contract. Cut Dan Condorillo and Tyrone Neals, guards, and Oscar Taylor, Keith Bennett, Joe Myers, Kevin Black, and Jerry Kelly, forwards.

## Pressures and Ambivalence: Seeds of Drug Abuse

Peter Gent is the author of "North Dallas Forty" and the forthcoming "The Franchise."

By Peter Gent  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — My use of pharmacological technology in professional football began with the Dallas Cowboys and ended with the New York Giants. That was in the 1960s. Drugs were misused and misunderstood then, they are misused and misunderstood now, and they pose a grave threat to the game.

The use of drugs as medication in professional football was an open fact in the late 1960s, and was not considered any different from any of the other methods necessary to prepare players to batter their bodies on a seven-day schedule. As in society generally, drugs are used in professional sports to make certain that the employee is on the job in the best shape possible.

Medicines — drugs — are used to speed the body's healing process and/or mask its degeneration. The difference between drug use in professional sports and in society as a whole is one of degree and medication.

That the National Football League in general tries to deny the massive use of drugs in football seems ludicrous. Tex Schramm, president of the Cowboys, once said that players were never injected with pain-killing drugs before games. Yet in 1967, after knocking three ribs off at the spine and doing permanent damage to my vertebrae, I was injected.

Then he repeated the acknowledgment in Spanish, and his remarks were relayed by two satellites to the Caribbean. He was the first player from Latin America to be elected to the hall in a regular election. Roberto Clemente of Puerto Rico was inducted in 1973 after a special election that followed his death in an airplane crash. Martin Dihigo of Cuba was elected in 1977 as a star of the old Negro Leagues.

Marichal was逞 as a stylist with a 40-60 record, 19 games out of first in the American League East and 11 games behind sixth-place Boston. The Indians have struggled all season as their starting pitching is projected to be a strength, but has failed. Cleveland is 2-1, Bill Carrill earned his 19th save of the year.

Angels 4, A's 0

In Anaheim, California, rookie Mike Brown drove in two runs with a triple and double and Geoff Zalm (5-5) pitched a seven-hitter to help California break a five-game losing streak with a 4-0 victory over Oakland.

Yankees 22, White Sox 6

In Chicago, Don Baylor capped a six-run 11th with a grand-slam home run to spark New York to a 12-6 triumph over the White Sox.

Brewers 7, Red Sox 5

In Chicago, Charlie Moore and Eddie Cooper helped home runs to highlight a fifth-inning that rallied Milwaukee to a 7-5 decision over the Red Sox. The Brewers, who won 20 games in July, have won 22 of their last 30.

Major League

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

DETROIT

NEW YORK

TORONTO

BOSTON

CLEVELAND

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

TAMPA BAY

DETROIT

ATLANTA

PHILADELPHIA

ST. LOUIS

MONTREAL

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

DETROIT

ATLANTA

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